Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,001. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 20. 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

ENGLISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The Proprietors of the above highly patronized Undertaking inform the public, that they have now reprinted Volume I. for which some time past application has been made, without their being able to supply the increasing demand for this Work of general utility and entertainment.

They now therefore republish, handsomely printed in Quarto

No. I. price 6d. or Vol. I. Part I. price 10s. 6d. in boards,

OF

THE ENGLISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA; or, A COLLECTION of TREATISES, and DICTIONARY of TERMS, illustrative of the ARTS and SCIENCES.

One Number of this Work, containing two sheets and an half of letter press, and a plate elegantly engraved, illustrative of a variety of subjects in Natural History, Medicine, Surgery, Mechanics, Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c. &c. will be published every week, price 6d. or a part, comprising half a Volume, with a proprrtionate number of plates, once every four months till the whole of the undertaking is completed. And in the course of the publication will be introduced an elegantly engraved Frontispiece, from a design by Mr. BURNEY.

The above are the Conditions of the English Encyclopaedia, and will be strictly complied with; but for the accommodation of those subscribers who are desirous of purchasing this Work in quicker succession, there are 160 Numbers now published, or Four Volumes and an half, containing nine parts, which may be had either together, or in proportion of two, three, or four at a time.

Vol. V. Part I. is now ready for delivery, Price 10s. 6d.

London—Printed for G. Kearsley, Fleet Street; W. Reid at Leith; A. Brown at Aberdeen; and Cameron and Murdoch, Glasgow.

☞ Messrs Mudie of Edinburgh no longer being agents for the sale of this Work in Scotland—the Booksellers in general are requested to forward their orders to G. Kearsley, Bookseller, London, by whom they will in future be executed.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, July 20. 1798.

WHEREAS, by an act of the 38th of his present Majesty, cap. LIII. it is enacted, That, from and after the 24th day of June 1798, *That every person using or wearing any* ARMORIAL BEARING or ENSIGN, *by whatever name the same shall be called, or who shall be possessed of any Carriage, or Seal, or Plate, or other article on which the same shall be painted, marked, engraved, or affixed, shall previously enter his or her name, and annually take out a certificate thereof as follows:*—

For every person keeping a coach or other carriage, upon which any duty under the management of the Commissioners for the affairs of taxes is chargeable, and on which such armorial bearing or ensign shall be painted, marked, or affixed, a *Stamp-duty* of TWO POUNDS AND TWO SHILLINGS.

For every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, but who shall be charged to the duties on inhabited houses or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, by an act passed in the same session of Parliament, a *Stamp-duty* of ONE POUND AND ONE SHILLING.

And for every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, nor being charged to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, a *Stamp-duty* of TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Which entries must be made *and certificates taken out within two calendar months from and after the said 24th day of June* 1798, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That forms of entry will be delivered out *gratis*, or filled up at this Office, and all the other Stamp Offices in Scotland appointed for issuing Hair Powder Certificates, and Certificates granted in terms of the above statute, to all persons applying for the same, for payment of the respective duties of 2l. 2s.—1l. 1s.—and 10s. 6d. *only*, as the case may require.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Head Distrb. & Coll.
North Britain.

N. B. *Alphabetical Lists will be constantly made up, and lie open for the inspection of all persons desiring the same.*

ARREARS OF OTHER STAMP DUTIES.

Every person in arrear of *Hair Powder Certificates*, *Hat*, *Medicine*, *Perfumery* and *Attorney Licenses*, are again desired to take out the same, otherwise prosecutions are immediately to be commenced, for payment of the statutory penalties.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

STILL WANTED,

A FEW YOUNG MEN to serve in the Argyllshire Regiment. Apply to Mess. James and Alexander Campbell, Inveraray; or Mess. J. and J. Learmonth and Co. Edinburgh, where a handsome bounty will be given.

ELEGANT HOUSE IN ST ANDREW's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock,

THAT ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, south side of St Andrew's Square, No. 5. built by the late Alexander Wight, Esq. Advocate, presently possessed by the Viscount Arbuthnot, containing fifteen fire rooms, besides kitchen, garrets, and cellars, within the house—as also, five cellars or vaults under the pavement in front of the sunk area, an inclosed garden or area behind the house, washing house and laundry, with a stable for six horses, chaise-house, and hay loft fronting Meuse Lane; the whole finished in a very substantial manner, and in complete repair. Entry at Martinmas.

Applications may be made to Alexander Youngson, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup—or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

The house will be shewn by the servants on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Old Shipping Company's Smack

BERWICK MERCHANTS,

WILLIAM WHITE Master,

Will take in goods till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Company's Office, Leith, Aug. 18. 1798. WILLIAM GRINLY, Ag.

LA MARVEILLEUSE FRENCH PRIVATEER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

(Pursuant to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty) upon Mr Stephen Wright junior's Quay, at his Brewery, North Shields, on Thursday the 23d day of August inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced)

THE remarkably handsome new built French Schooner Privateer, called LA MARVEILLEUSE, of Dunkirk, taken by his Majesty's hired Armed Ship the Wright, Thomas Campbell, Esq. Commander, lying in the river Tyne, near Mr Wright's brewery; together with such of the Materials as shall be then found aboard the said vessel.

Immediately after the Sale of the said Schooner,

The Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Arms, Stores, and Ammunition, belonging to the said vessel, will be sold by auction at the same place.

An inventory of the materials may be seen, and further particulars had by applying to the said Mr Wright at Dockwray Square, or at the office of Mr Matthews, actuary there.

N. B.—The above schooner is of the extreme length of 60 feet, of the breadth of 15 feet 2 inches, admeasures 40 tons or thereabouts, and is worthy the attention of any person wanting a pleasure boat. August 9. 1798.

To the CREDITORS *of*

DANIEL ROSS, Merchant in Banff.

A MEETING of said Creditors is requested, within the house of James Dick, vintner in Banff, upon Tuesday the 28th current, by twelve o'clock noon, in order to give directions as to the disposal of the said Daniel Ross's effects, which are in a perishing state, and to concert such measures as may bring his affairs to an issue for behoof of his creditors.

Banff, August 14. 1798.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY,

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS.

Established 1791—Capital L. 200,000.

STRAND 1798.

INSURERS with this Society are desired to take notice, that Payments for Insurances must be made within fifteen days after they become due, or their Policies will become void.

Annuitants whose Annuities are due, may receive the same any day betwixt the hours of ten and three o'clock, holidays excepted.

The business of this Society being extended into most parts of the kingdom, Agents are appointed to receive Proposals for Insurances on Lives, and also for the grant of Annuities, and Annuities will be paid by such Agents through whom they are granted, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The Society having reduced their Premiums, the new Tables of Rates, with Conditions of Insurances, may be had upon application at the Office, or to any of the said Agents; and on stating the age of the parties, the terms for annuities.

This Society, considering the present situation of affairs, have determined not to require any addition of Premiums in consequence of any person already insured with them, or who may in future be insured, becoming an officer or private in the militia, fencibles, or in any volunteer corps for security and defence of the kingdom during the present war, limiting their respective services to Great Britain.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT SKELTON, Secretary.

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, Edinburgh, } Agents.
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Glasgow, }

LANDS IN FIFESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public Roup, within the house of John Wilson, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Friday the 7th of September next, betwix the hours of twelve o'clock mid-day and one afternoon,

THE LANDS of TRANSYLVANIA, lying within the parish, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dunfermline, consisting of about 34 acres Scots measure of very fine land, all inclosed and subdivided. There is an excellent free stone quarry within the lands. They hold of a subject superior, for payment of six bolls of meal, and the superior is bound to pay minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and for reparation of kirks.

Also, a LEASE for ninety-nine years from Martinmas 1785, of Two Acres of the Lands of GARVOCK, adjoining to the lands of Transylvania, upon which there is a pigeon-house and five weaver's houses, all substantially built within these few years. The rent payable to the landlord is only 2l. and a boll of meal.——Also, another LEASE for nineteen years after Martinmas 1790, of Eleven Acres or thereby of the Lands of GARVOCK, the rent whereof is 11l.

These two leases will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers may incline.

For particulars apply to John Stocks, at West Bridge of Kirkcaldy, or James Drummond and David Wemyss, writers to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

THE ESTATE OF DUNSTFFNAGE is to be exposed to sale by auction, within the Sessionhouse, Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 28th November 1798, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock afternoon, in the following Lots.

Lot I. The Lands of KILCHIARAN and BALLUIR, lying in the island of Lesmore.

There is no heritable right to the teinds, but they appear to have been valued by the sub-commissioners of the presbytery of Argle at 4 bolls of bear and 5 bolls of meal, parsonage teinds, and 2l. 8⅔ds of vicarage.

The Lands hold fen off Mr. Campbell of Lochnell, for the yearly payment of 3l. 13s. 4d. Scots, or 14s. 5d. 4-12ths sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the valued teinds and other burdens is 132l. 6s. 7d. 8-12ths, and the upset price is 2197l. 5s. 5d. 8-12ths sterling.

Lot II. The Lands of SONOCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds of these lands, the other fourth is bishop's teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of four merks yearly.

The free rent, after deduction of the bishop's fourth of the teinds and other public burdens is 39l. 6s. 10d. 4-12ths sterling and the upset price is 1101l. 12s. 1d. 4-12ths sterling.

Lot III. The Lands of PORT SONOCHAN, with the Ferry and CHANGE HOUSE, lying in the united parishes of Kildachrenan and Dalavich.

There is no heritable right to the teinds. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argle for the yearly payment of 10d. 1 boll of barley, 1 boll of meal, 1 stone of cheese, and 1 kain wedder.

The free rent, after deduction of 1s. 5d. for teinds, and other burdens, is 34l. 15s. 4d. 2-12ths sterling, and the upset price is 1002l. 12s. 8d. 6-12ths sterling.

Lot IV. The Lands of ACHVAAICH, SOUTH and NORTH ARDCHENNELL, with the Wauck Miln, thereof, Ardchennellaltrich, with the mill thereof, Barranchaltine and Barranreich, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is bishop's teinds.

The lands of South and North Ardchonnel hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochnell, for payment of 4l. Scots, and 6 merks, 6 shillings, and 8 pennies; and 2⅔s. in name of shearing silver with a kain wedder. The other lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of 3l. 1s. 5d. 8-12th sterling including the usual converted price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of the bishop's fourth of the teinds and other burdens is 323l. 3s. 6d. 10-12ths sterling, and the upset price is 9048l. 19s. 11d. 4-12ths sterling.

Lot V. The Lands of DUNSTAFFNAGE, BALUIR, DUNBEG, with the pertinent of Taynahularich, Pennyfour, Upper and Lower Glencrutten, Glencruttenbeg, Lands of Lower Auchavaich, and feu duties arising from grounds feued out at Oban, all lying in the said parish of Kilmore and Kilbride.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds of the whole lands in this lot, except Upper and Lower Glencrutten, which are entirely bishop's teinds; the remaining fourth is bishop's teinds.

The lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of 16l. 12s. 2d. sterling, including the price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of 1-5th of the rent of the lands of Upper and Lower Glencrutten for teind, exclusive of the feus in the Oban, being wholly bishop's teinds, and the bishop's fourth of the remaining lands and other burdens, is 401l. 6s. 5d. 3-12ths sterling, and the amount of the feu duties is 11l. 16s. 6d. sterling. The upset price of the lands is 11237l. 0s. 7d. 8-12ths sterling, and of the feu duties 224l. 13s. 6d. sterling making together 11461l. 14s. 1d. 8-12ths sterling.

The plan of the estate and articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Jeffrey, depute clerk of Session, and in the hands of James Ferrier, W. S. agent in the sale.

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the distance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glasgow road, as at present in the possession of Mr Tress. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well inclosed and subdivided.

Mr Tress will shew the premisses, and proposals in writing may be given to him, or transmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem House, by Haddington, between and the end of August, from either of whom every other necessary information may be procured.

It is intended, that part of the rent shall be one boll of wheat and one boll of barley for each acre, payable by the tenant, at the highest Mid Lothian flar price, and that the remainder shall be money rent.

TO SET OR SELL,

THAT LARGE CLOSE, CELLARS and GRANARIES, situated in Eyemouth, at the side of the harbour, and mouth of the water Eye, most conveniently placed for all sorts of trade from that port.

Any inclining to make offers may apply to Mr Meik, merchant in Dunbar, the proprietor, for further particulars.

Dunbar, 10th August 1798.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND CELLARS,

PARTLY FINISHED & PARTLY UNFINISHED,

IN SIMSON's COURT, POTTERROW.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 22d of August current, between six and seven o'clock afternoon,

THE THIRD and FOURTH STOREYS of a NEW TENEMENT of LAND within the Court, upon the south side of it.

These Storeys are very nearly finished, and contain each two separate houses.—The house upon the west end of the third flat consists of three rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies. That upon the west of two rooms and a kitchen. The houses in the flat above consist of two rooms and a kitchen each, and other conveniencies. There is a cellar within the land to each house.

Several CELLARS within the above new land. These will be sold together or separately.

The house and cellars within the Court, at present possessed by Mr Simpson, wright, with the benefit of a New Gable adjoining to the house.

Mr Simpson and Mr Bain will shew the premises, to whom, or to Alexander Ritchie, W. S. who has power to conclude a private bargain, and in whose hands the title deeds may be seen—intending purchasers may apply.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 29th August 1798, at seven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILL and MILL LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the parish of Longforgan, and shire of Perth, about eight miles west from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a shipping port in the Carse of Gowrie.

The lands consist of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above 21 years old, in the most thriving condition.

Since the property was last advertised, a bed of marle, not exceeding three feet from the surface, has been discovered on the lands of Laureston, which will greatly enhance the value of the subjects. There is an excellent freestone quarry on the estate.

There is a good Mansion-house on Laurestone, and a Garden, consisting of about three-fourths of an acre, inclosed with high walls, covered on both sides with fruit-trees of the best kinds; and the steadings and office-houses are in good repair.

This estate commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of subjects superior for payment of very trifling feu-duty.

Application may be made for further particulars, to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, trustee on the sequestrated estates of John Wemyss and Sons, merchants there, or James Campbell, W. S. will shew the title-deeds, plan, rental of the estate, with the articles.

Ebenezer M'Killop, schoolmaster in Aberuthe, near Laureston, will shew the premises.

LANDS, AND A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION,

IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of James Mason, innkeeper at Tarbolton, upon Thursday the 27th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, in the Lots aftermentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BURNHOUSEHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by John Burns.—The lands hold of the Prince, consist of 150 acres or thereby, are all arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the dykes and hedges all thriving, and in the best condition;—the present rent thereof is only 90l. Sterling, but at the expiry of the current tack, which endures only six years from Martinmas next, will yield more than double rent.—These lands are rated in the cess-books of the county at 188l. 3s. 8d. Scots.

LOT II.—The LANDS of HIGH and LAIGH RAITHS, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed in three different farms by John Dick, Robert Cairnie, and William M'Jannet. These lands also hold of the Prince, consist, as the others, of 150 acres or thereby, are all likewise arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the whole dykes and hedges surrounding and subdividing each farm, thriving, and in the best condition. The rents of the farms in this lot are no more at present than 87l. 10s. Sterling, the tacks expiring at Martinmas 1806, 1807, and 1808, when the rent will more than double. The lands in this lot are rated and stand in the cess-books of the county at 118l. 14s. 6d. Scots.—There are good farm houses on each of those farms, which were all built since the commencement of the present tacks.

There is an excellent free stone quarry in Little Ladykirk, of the same quality with an adjoining one wrought by Mr Gairdner. It is believed there are also both coal and lime stone in the lands, although the same have not yet been wrought, and little search made for them. The farthest extremities of both lots are within four measured miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an excellent toll road, and on each of them there are sundry situations for building mansion-houses, the best perhaps to be found in Ayrshire, commanding a most extensive view of the Frith of Clyde, Craig of Ailay, Island of Arran, town and harbour of Ayr, &c.—The purchaser of each lot will be assigned to a charter lately expede, the precept of which has never been exhausted.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information as to the title-deeds and articles of roup, to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh, or Mr John Boswell, writer in Ayr, to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LOT III.—The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of LAIGHLAND and LUCKHART's MOSS, which pay an yearly feu-duty of 6ol. Sterling. The casualties of superiority are not taxed—a full year's rent of the lands is therefore due at the entry of a singular successor, and a double of the feu-duty at the entry of an heir to the feu, which consists of about 1100 acres of highly improved land.

The lands of Laighland hold of the Crown, are retoured to a five pound land prior to the year 1681, and the superior now stands for the same in the roll of Freeholders of the county.

L A N D S

IN FIFE AND PERTH-SHIRES.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th of September 1798, at two o'clock afternoon—

THE LANDS OF BROOMHEAD AND MASONLANDS, lying immediately north of the town of Dunfermline.

Also the LANDS of CRAIGDUCHIE, about two miles north of said town. The particulars were explained in former advertisements.

These Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification. They will be exposed in one or two lots as offerers may incline. *The upset prices are considerably reduced.*

A L S O,

About SEVENTEEN Scots acres of the estate of BARNHILL, lying on the north bank of the river Tay, about half a mile below the bridge of Perth. This spot affords delightful situations for building on.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Moncrieff, Esq of Barnhill by Perth, the proprietor; or to Charles Innes and William Handyside writers to the signet.

The proprietor would prefer selling by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of OIB-CAMPBELL, lying in the parish of Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. It consists of the farms of Oib, Garroib, Keilzebar-miln, Kilmorey, and Laggan.

The present free rent is about 230l. besides help; and at last cutting eleven tons were made. The Lands are mostly situated on the west coast, and in the vicinity of the Crinan Canal, and are a delightful and picturesque summer residence, affording great amusement in fishing and shooting. The lands, by a survey, consist of about 2342 English acres. They are held of subject-superiors, and are all open to be set next Whitsunday.

The ground officer will show the lands. And the rental, title-deeds, and survey, are in the hands of Mr Campbell, St James's Square, who has powers to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 9th day of November next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

ALL and Whole the LANDS of EASTER BOLD and SCROGBANK, lying in the parish of Traquair, and county of Peebles. This is a beautiful compact estate. It gives a qualification as a freeholder in the county upon the valued rent, and holds all of the Crown. The present real rent, which is 183l. Sterling, with twelve kain hens, and the carriage of twelve loads of coals, will, according to every estimate, nearly double at the expiry of the current lease, which is at no considerable distance. The whole estate contains 1164 acres 2 roods Scots measure, whereof about 200 acres already are, or soon will be improved into arable land, consisting generally of rich holm, and all of a fine, dry, early soil, well calculated for every kind of crop, and particularly the turnip husbandry. This division is mostly flat ground, stretching for a great length along the banks of the Tweed, from which it is prevented from sustaining any damage by its natural situation, without being at hardly any expence. The rest of the estate, containing 964 acres 2 roods, is immediately contiguous, rises higher, and forms a most convenient sheep walk, capable of holding at least forty score, and many parts of it are fit for stills or other plantations. Perhaps more delightful situations for a house and place than upon the laugh ground, at some distance from the sheep pasture, can not be figured, as they would command all the natural and rural beauties of the country up and down the river for a great distance on both sides, which are celebrated as being uncommon.

For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will only be 5100l. Sterling; and for particulars apply to Andrew Stewart, jun. writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 2nd day of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY.

This estate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haughs and Asbogle, all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and titularity of the teinds of the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing several thousand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and coal. The whole estate is well accommodated with moss.

The estate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 2600l. Scots. The present gross rental, converting the victual and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 2000l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Mansion House is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house considerable plantations of full grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds.——Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and situation of this large and extensive estate are so well and generally known, as to require neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper. A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup House, to John Barnett, Esq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

SALE OR LEASE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Fildan, vintner in Arbroath, on Saturday the first day of September 1798, at 12 noon—if not previously disposed of by private bargain;

THE LANDS of WEST KIRKTON, consisting of 162 Scots acres, or thereby, lying in the parish of St Vigians, about a mile from the town and harbour of Arbroath. These lands have within these three years been not only highly improved, and manured with dung and lime, but an excellent steading of offices and farm dwelling house have been erected on them, at a very considerable expence; and as the proprietor has recently bought up the lease of the farm, a purchaser may enter to the whole at Martinmas next, with the exception of about 20 acres under lease to four small tenants, who pay a rent of 36l. 13s. 1d. per annum, (instead of 34l. as formerly advertised by mistake.)

An inventory of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, is in the hands of Colin Brace, Arbroath, to whom, or to the proprietor at Hospitalfield, intending purchasers may apply for further particulars.

If these lands are not sold, they will be let for 19 years after Martinmas next.

John Croal, the present tenant, will show the lands and marches.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK,

AFFORDING A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th of November next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS OF FOULDEN, WEST MAINS, and WHITECORNLEES, lying in the parish of Foulden, which hold of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess books at 379l. 3s. 4d. Scots of valuation.

They consist of 716 acres at present under lease as one farm, and stretch from Whiteridge road leading to Berwick by a gentle declivity to the river Whitadder, which bounds them on the south for upwards of a mile, on which river there is a good angling for trout and salmon, and there are falls on this stretch of the river on which mills for carrying on various branches of manufactory may be erected. Great part of the lands are of a strong soil, fit for being converted into rich pasture, or to carry heavy crops of wheat, &c. and the remainder is well suited to the turnip husbandry.

This property is distant six miles from Berwick and eight miles from Dunse, and the public roads leading between all these towns, and to all parts of the adjacent country, pass through the lands in convenient directions for giving easy access on all sides.

The current lease expires at Whitsunday 1800, when a great rise of rent is to be expected.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Wauchope, W. S. Edinburgh, or to Mr Low at Woodend near Dunse, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—August 13.

Mr MARTIN, after paying many encomiums to the measures purſued by Marquis Cornwallis, expreſſed his ſurpriſe that they ſhould be rendered abortive by an oppoſite procedure on the part of official gentlemen. He highly approved of the mercy held out to the deluded multitude, but was ſorry to learn that ſome perſons, after having come in and accepted the benefit of the offered amneſty, and received protections, had nevertheleſs been apprehended afterwards upon the ſame charges, and ſent on board a tender. He mentioned James Maker, who had been ſo dealt by, and moved for a liſt of the names of all perſons now on board tenders, with a copy of their committal, and ſuch certificates or protections as may have been granted them.

Lord CASTLEREAGH oppoſed the motion as impolitic and premature, and aſſured the Honourable Gentleman, that Government was deſirous of doing every thing to bring back the deluded to their allegiance; that if any ſuch circumſtance as that which had been mentioned, had occurred, redreſs would be granted. It was impoſſible to prevent errors altogether in carrying into effect a matter of ſuch extent, but every exertion was uſed to prevent them. It had occurred, however, that perſons who received protections had afterwards committed crimes which warranted their apprehenſion, and probably it would be found on enquiry, that in the caſe alluded to the evil was not the extent repreſented. He regretted ſuch repreſentations ſhould be held forth to the country as they might have the effect of fruſtrating the good purpoſes Government had in view.

Here the motion dropt.

ATTAINDER BILL.

The Attorney General agreed to the following arrangement with regard to this bill: The bill to be committed for to-morrow, when the Committee might hear Counſel and evidence on behalf of Mr Harvey; Wedneſday on behalf of Mr Grogna Knox; Friday on behalf of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr ARTHUR MOORE ſaid, he had a propoſition to make to the Houſe, which, whatever its fate might be, he felt it his duty to advance, although he ſhould happen to ſtand ſingly in its ſupport.—When he profeſſed that this propoſition went to alter an exiſting law, it could not be ſuppoſed that he felt encouraged by that circumſtance. He felt, however, much confidence from the nature of that law, which was cruel and impolitic; and from the diſpoſitions of the Houſe, which he truſted were humane and wiſe. The law of forfeitures and the attaint of blood "which viſited the ſins of the father upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation," ſeemed fraught with a ſpirit of vindictiveneſs, with which juſtice and great policy were never found in alliance, and where it operated was but a perpetuation of enmity againſt the Government. Of this truth Ireland was a ſtrong and unhappy inſtance—for, perhaps, to nothing has been more owing the frequent diſcontents in this country, or the late rebellion, under the effects of which it yet groans, than the extent to which the laws of forfeiture have been acted upon. Was it politic then, waving its juſtice, to increaſe thoſe diſcontents which every good man in the country wiſhed to ſee allayed—nay, was it conſiſtent with the principles of clemency and conciliation, which ſeem at preſent to influence the meaſures of the Iriſh Government? With what grace can that Government claim allegiance and affection from thoſe men who are deprived of that inheritance which would have immediately deſcended to them, but who, by attaint of blood, are alſo prevented from any lineal advantage whatever, and, as it were, ſeparated from the maſs of community, and rendered ſolitary and unfriended creatures by that Government which claims their obedience and their love? The one may be obtained by force; a miſerable and inſecure tenure! but the other cannot. We have not heard of penal laws which could controul the feelings of the human heart, but they may be led by a wiſe and a liberal policy. Is it to be wondered at? Is it not natural that the man who, for no offence of his own, but on the contrary may be a loyal and good ſubject, is ſtript by the hand of the law of that inheritance which he looked up to in rightful expectation, and is made, himſelf and his generation, beggars without hope?—Is it not natural that this man's ſuffering will rankle at his heart, and that he will eagerly embrace the opportunity of rebellion, when in his own perſon he thinks it ſanctified by a ſenſe of injury; and if any one thing more than another can increaſe his enmity, is it not the inſulting demand of his love?—In the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the life of man is generally dedicated to the acquirement of fortune, how far this is defenſible in the eyes of philoſophy, he would not ſay, but the exiſtence of the fact was ſufficient for his purpoſe, was it then to be expected that the Government ſhould ſeize on the love of any portion on the ſubjects by ſeizing on their property? The principle of attainder, ſo far from tranquillizing for the preſent, or preventing treaſon for the future, would ſow the permanent ſeeds of diſcontent and conſpiracy, and inſtead of healing the wounds of the country, would implant the cauſe of future gangrene. Beſide his objection to the cruel and perſecuting ſpirit of a bill which went to corrupt the blood and entail diſgrace upon innocent poſterity, he was averſe to the preſent bill on account of its ſignal partiality; it ſelected out of the numbers, who by their offences became objects of its principle, *three* only for its peculiar vengeance; and even out of theſe the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill, had made an exceptionary motion in favour of one relative of the deceaſed Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—Though he could not approve the apparent partiality of this exception, yet as he excepted againſt the principle altogether, the motion he meant to introduce this day was for ſimilar exceptions in favour of all the relatives and poſterity of the parties named in this bill, who had no concern in their guilt. The right by which this bill was brought forward he would not conteſt, it was not to be diſputed, but however juſtified Government was in the puniſhment of guilt, he truſted the ſpirit of the Iriſh Conſtitution gave to the Iriſh Government no right to be partial in its inflictions, or to diſplay a petty and temporizing reſentment, if reſentment could at all accord with the dignity of a great government. Mr Moore concluded a very able and ingenious ſpeech by moving, "That the Committee be empowered to receive a clauſe for exempting the heirs and poſterity of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and B. B. Harvey, from the attaint of blood, attaching by ſaid bill to the ſaid parties."

Mr ATTORNEY GENERAL, in a ſpeech fraught with much hiſtorical and legal learning and ability, oppoſed the motion.—Much as he admired the learning, ingenuity and manly eloquence of the Hon. and learned Member, both there and in another place, where he had often learned from his arguments to alter his opinions, he was nevertheleſs aſtoniſhed at the doctrines he heard from him at this day, in the midſt of one of the moſt atrocious rebellions that ever diſgraced any country at any period—doctrines, which if adopted, would in effect hold out encouragement and premiums for treaſon, and mark a ſpecies of policy in the legiſlation of this country different from that of every civilized nation of the world, even to the moſt wiſe and poliſhed periods of antiquity, and exemplified in the uſage of ancient Greece and Rome. The puniſhment of treaſon by the confiſcation of property and attaint of blood, warranted by the wiſeſt policy of antiquity, was embodied in our laws by our Saxon anceſtors, and are one of the firſt principles of the feudal ſyſtem. The tenant that refuſed to pay the contract ſervice to his Lord, forfeited his right to inheritance and protection, and his Lord was of legal right entitled to repoſſeſs the feudal, and tranſfer it to another poſſeſſor more faithful to the conditions of tenure. The King, then, as Lord Paramount of all, when the ſubject fully by the infraction of his loyalty and the commiſſion of high treaſon, had forfeited all claims to protection and the very terms on which he held his honours and eſtates, had a right to enter into the poſſeſſion. Such a doctrine as that laid down by the Hon. and learned Member, would be at any time moſt impolitic coming from any man—but coming at ſuch a time as the preſent from one of his learning and great name, it was impoſſible to hear without ſtartling. Was the Hon. Gentleman aware of the tenures upon which moſt of the great eſtates of this country, and great numbers of thoſe in Great Britain were held at this moment? Did he reflect that they had been forfeitures (in conſequence of the treaſon of their original poſſeſſors) to the Crown, and conferred on the anceſtors of the preſent owners as the reward of loyalty and bravery in defence of their Sovereign and Conſtitution? The principal arguments of the Hon. Member in favour of the doctrine he advances were founded upon the 7th of Queen Anne—a ſtatute paſſed under circumſtances totally different from thoſe which now exiſt in Ireland; a ſtatute framed in compromiſe with the Scottiſh nation for the union of that country with Scotland, and to end with the life of the Pretender; but by a ſubſequent ſtatute, perpetuated to the demiſe of the children of the Pretender. But if the Hon. Member conſulted all the great law authorities, and the beſt political writers that ever England produced on the ſubject, he would find them uniformly concurring in the approval of bills of attainder which not only go to the privation of property in perſons convicted of high treaſon, but in attainting the blood of their poſterity.

There is an exiſting characteriſtic in the national ſpirit of Ireland, uniformly evinced in the bold and gallant minds of its natives, who, while utterly careleſs of perſonal ſafety, and too prompt in a courageous indifference to life, are ever ready to expoſe it to riſque in duels, or other quarrels for cauſes of honour; or for a right, perhaps merely imaginary; yet who ever evince the moſt affectionate tenderneſs and anxiety for the happineſs, well-being, and honour of wife, or children, or relations.—Would the Honourable Gentleman then deprive the ſtate of this only ſtrong and precious pledge for the loyalty of the individual, by exempting his deareſt and tendereſt connections from participation in the conſequences of his diſloyalty? What tie, what reſtraint would the ſtate have on the loyalty of a man who had no worſe conſequences of his treaſon to fear than the privation of a life which he diſregarded? Though the law of the land attached immediate attaint on the blood, and confiſcation of the property of perſons convicted of high treaſon, yet inſtances were frequent in our hiſtory, where the clemency and beneficence of the Crown were exerted in reſtoring loſt honours and eſtates to poſterior ranks of the family ſo attainted in conſequence of their loyalty and eminent ſervice; and it was in this ſpirit of juſt and liberal diſcrimination that he had moved the exceptionary clauſe in the bill in favour of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. He concluded by giving his negative to the motion.

Mr BARRINGTON ſaid, had the preſent bill been that general, impartial, and undiſcriminating bill of attainder, that puniſhed alike all the perſons notoriouſly and at leaſt equally guilty with the three who were the ſolitary objects of the preſent meaſure, it ſhould have his cordial ſupport, and no man could then fairly object to it on its own grounds. He had ſet out on this meaſure with declaring he had no ſort of objection to the principle of a bill of attainder, but when a general principle of amneſty and lenience had been adopted by government, of which he was happy to witneſs the good effects; and, when to his own knowledge the moſt notorious traitors in the country, and thoſe who were the prime movers of rebellion and all the train of miſchiefs the nation had lately ſuſtained, were at this moment permitted to convey their property out of it, he could neither ſee the juſtice, the policy, or the conſiſtency of the preſent bill; for, whether he looked to the principle of rigorous juſtice, which would impartially puniſh all the guilty, or whether to the principle of general amneſty adopted by the Government, he found the bill repugnant to both. He was ready to admit that the civil law awarded immediately attainder upon the property and blood of the perſon convicted of high treaſon; but the conviction in the preſent caſe was before a court martial, of which the civil law in this caſe took no cognizance, nor would the property or the blood of the poſterity of the parties be any more affected thereby than if no ſuch conviction had ever occurred. But, to ſupply the deficiency of vengeance to the family of the deceaſed, a bill was brought in, and a legiſlative trial inſtituted, in which the parties concerned were deprived of all thoſe rights and privileges they would have enjoyed before a court of civil law; they would *there* have had the right of challenging their jurors, *here* they had no ſuch privilege; *there* thoſe jurors and judges would have been ſworn to do juſtice, and evidence againſt them beſpeak the truth, *here* no ſuch right exiſted, their accuſers could ſpeak, and their jurors and judges (highly as his dependence was upon their honour) were ſtill at liberty to decide at diſcretion; *there* they would have a right to move in arreſt of judgment, or appeal from error to a new trial, *here* they had no ſuch privilege, as the firſt deciſion would be an irrevocable ſentence. Mr Barrington concluded a very argumentative and eloquent ſpeech, by voting for the clauſe moved by his Honourable Friend.

Mr PLUNKET objected to the bill on the ground of its partiality, its inconſiſtency with the conciliating principles of univerſal amneſty, and ſupported the motion of Mr Moore.

Mr Serjeant STANLEY very ably oppoſed the motion, and with much learned argument ſupported the principle of bills of attainder, from the principles of Lord Hardwicke, Coke, Lyttleton, Forſter, and all the great legal and political authorities; from the principles laid down by ſome of whom he ſhewed that the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench (as the King's Coroner) had a right, upon mere ſight of a man in arms for rebellion, to attaint that man inſtantly of high treaſon, without further proof or trial, and condemn his perſon, and confiſcate his property for the uſe of the Crown. He fully coincided with the argument of the Attorney General, and ſaid, that if the law of attainder was not already the law of the land, it ought to be made ſo immediately.

Mr St George Daly, and Mr Trench, defended the bill.

Mr PRIME SERJEANT thought the whole of the debate highly premature, and foreſtalling the opinions of the Houſe, before Council was heard againſt the bill.

Mr MOORE, in reply, ſaid that if he could be induced to depart from his firſt principle, he could ſecurely reſt upon that which Gentlemen at the other ſide of the Houſe had profeſſed in ſupport of the exception in favour of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. The loyalty of that young nobleman, however unqueſtionable, could not ſtand in the ſtrong point of view which ſo honourably diſplayed the conduct and political integrity of Mr Grogan Knox, who ſtood in the gap of the Conſtitution—bore the brunt of the rebellion—and throughout the whole of a bloody and cruel conteſt, bravely fought under the banner of his Sovereign. On this firm and impregnable ground, for which he thanked his Hon. and Learned Friends at the other ſide, he planted his propoſition—for ſurely the argument would not apply leſs forcibly to any of the petitioners becauſe they could not diſplay a coronet in their eſcutcheon. After ſome further routine buſineſs the Houſe adjourned to to-morrow, (this day.)

On the part of the Crown the following perſons were ordered to attend Committee on the attainder bill:

Thomas Reynolds	Dr R. Waddy	Alderman Manders.
Richard Grandy	Thomas Richards	John Stoyte
Ralph Johnſton	John A. Garnett	Richard Evans
Robert White	Oliver Carleton	Wm. Norris, and
Elinor Lightburn	W. B. Swan	Richard Lawler.

And on the motion of Mr Barrington the following perſons were ordered to attend:

J. Nunn Richards	David Hodgings	Wm. Barry,
John Meyler	Eſq. Devereux	and
John Devereux	Thomas Savage	Ambroſe Boxwell.
Chriſt. Taylor	Laurence Finn	

A petition was preſented againſt the bill of attainder on the part of Judith Harvey, widow of the late B. B. Harvey. Ordered to lie on the table for reference to the Committee, after which the Houſe adjourned.

DUBLIN, August 14.

In our laſt we gave an account of ſome rumours which had reached us as generally credited in this city. Nothing has ſince appeared to confirm them; and, we believe, that from every circumſtance, we may venture to pronounce all the accounts of a late general or deciſive action in the county of Wicklow, to be unfounded. A large body of troops moved through that county on Wedneſday laſt, without meeting a man in arms; and though a ſmall party of rebels dared to oppoſe Captain KING and the Rathdrum Cavalry in a wild part of the mountains, they ſoon diſperſed after loſing 12 of their number.

We are concerned to hear that a ſmall, but deſperate party of the rebels have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the wood of Killogheran, near Enniſcorthy, and committed many outrages in the neighbourhood, particularly at ſo late a period as Saturday laſt.

Another Murder!—AS GILBERT RAWSON of Punchestown, near Naas, was riding by his demeſne-wall, on the 5th inſtant, about two o'clock, he was way-laid by a band of aſſaſſins; a muſket was diſcharged at him from behind a hedge, which lodged three balls in his breaſt; a villain leaped the hedge, came cloſe up to him, and lodged the contents of a blunderbuſs loaded with ſlugs full in his face, which ſhattered his jaw-bone; ſome cars rattled on a road at ſome diſtance—the villain being alarmed, and his ammunition expended, demanded of his wretched victim, who remained on horſeback, if he would proſecute him? and on being anſwered, Yes, certainly, the villain knocked him off his horſe with the butt of his blunderbuſs, and beat him on the head until he concluded his infernal buſineſs done; the poor ſufferer was conveyed to Naas, and ſurvived to tell the melancholy tale. Some of the aſſaſſins have been apprehended by the yeomanry.

London

AUGUST 16.

This morning arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought to Falmouth by the Prince of Wales Packet in 15 days. The following are extracts of a letter dated Liſbon, July 28, the day the Packet ſailed:

"A report is in circulation that the 4th July decided the fate of Buonaparte's fleet; that the L'Orient, and four ſhips of the line, and 57 tranſports fell into the hands of our ſquadron: and that the Commander in Chief himſelf is a priſoner. That a battle has been fought, few entertain any doubt, and perhaps an expreſs which arrived laſt night from Madrid, has made this Government acquainted with the reſult.

"The Lion, of 64 guns, in going up the Mediterranean, fell in with four large Spaniſh frigates, and captured one of 44 guns, called the Dorothee."

Captain Danſterville, of Falmouth, who came paſſenger from Liſbon in the Prince of Wales Packet, ſtates, that he came from Newfoundland to Liſbon in the Brilliant frigate, and that the frigate ſpoke the Princeſs Royal Packet, Captain Skinner, on the 28th June, who informed them, that on the 23d, in long. 23 lat. 41, he had an engagement for two hours and a half with a French privateer, of about 12 or 14 guns, which he beat off. Captain Skinner is ſlightly wounded in the knee with a ſplinter; and two ſeamen are alſo ſlightly wounded.

Mr Dundas ſetts off for Scotland on Friday next.

Mr Grant, Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, goes down to Scotland for a few days to ſtand for his re-election for Banffſhire, which is expected to take place without oppoſition.

Colonel Hay has obained his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's permiſſion to call his regiment "The Banffſhire, or Duke of York's own Regiment of Fencible Infantry," which his Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to approve of.

Upwards of fifty thouſand pounds is brought over in his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, as a Voluntary Contribution from the merchants at Jamaica.

A court martial has for ſeveral days paſt been ſitting at Staines, on the trial of Major Watſon, of the 7th regiment of light dragoons, on a charge brought againſt him by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Paget, of the ſame corps. He was arreſted about a fortnight ſince, at the head of the regiment, by order of his Lordſhip, at Canterbury, and conducted to Staines, under a guard of two dragoons. The particulars of the charge are not yet fully known.

Marquis Cornwallis, on returning a few nights ſince to the Caſtle, Dublin, with two of his Aids-de-Camp, was accoſted by the ſentinel, and not anſwering to the paſs-word, the ſentinel clapped his hand to his cartouch-box, as a further notice, and preſented his fire-lock. One of the Aids-de-Camp recollecting himſelf, fortunately ſtepped up, gave the paſs-word, and thus prevented the fatal conſequences that might have enſued.

PLYMOUTH, August 14.

This morning arrived in the Sound, a very fine national corvette, called the Vaillaint, mounted with 20 long nine-pounders (double fortified,) and navigated by 174 men; ſhe was taken the 9th inſtant, by his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, of 44 guns, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, having been only two days from Bourdeaux, and had not made any captures; ſhe has on board 25 French Prieſts under ſentence of baniſhment, and 27 French convicts, under ſentence of tranſportation, for various crimes, with whom ſhe was bound to Cayenne: there is alſo on board, a lady paſſenger, Madam Roviere, the wife of one of the late Council of Five Hundred, who was tranſported ſome time ſince to Cayenne, with many others; ſhe was going out to her huſband. La Boyonne French corvette, failed with the Vaillaint, bound to the ſame place, with 125 baniſhed Prieſts on board, but parted company ſoon after they left Bourdeaux. On the ſame day ſailed from Bourdeaux, la Concorde, la Medee, and la Francoiſe, three very large French frigates, having on board 1500 troops, and a great many thouſand ſtand of arms; their deſtination generally ſuppoſed to be for Ireland, but it ſeems much more probable that they are gone to the Weſt Indies. The Vaillaint is now turning into Barn Pool, for the purpoſe of landing her priſoners; and the Indefatigable is expected here to-morrow with the remainder, as alſo with thoſe ſhe took out of the Courageux privateer, which ſhe ſent into this harbour laſt Saturday.

This morning ſailed his Majeſty's ſhip Atlas, of 98 guns, Captain Squire; and the Anſelm, of 44 guns, Honourable Captain Herbert, for Torbay, to join the Royal George, Glory, and L'Impeteux, which are expected to ſail the firſt fair wind to join the Channel fleet.

TORBAY, Aug. 14.

Sailed Lord Bridport, with the Glory, Royal George, and Impeteux men of war, on a cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

A ſhort time ſince, in the iſland of St Domingo, the Black General, Touſſaint Louverture, attacked a Britiſh outpoſt in the night, which contained 200 ſoldiers, white and black.—Touſſaint's army was 3000; he carried the poſt, but loſt upwards of 1000 men. In conſequence of the brilliant victory, General Hedouville, on the 15th of June, erected a triumphant orcheſtra, harangued the multitude, and crowned with laurel garlands a great number of wounded black fellows, all covered with rags, and the General and white French officers carried the farce ſo far as to give the fraternal kiſs at the foot of the orcheſtra. After which the black General delivered an addreſs to Hedouville, which he anſwered. By the anſwer of Hedouville to the black General Touſſaint Louverture, it appears that he was determined to bend his force againſt Mole Jeremie.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

MILAN, July 20.

Non only the French, but the Spaniſh Knights of Malta, refuſed to fight againſt the French.

A reſolution has been paſſed by our Directory, that a ſumptuous Palace at Milan ſhall be preſented to the French Republic, and the quarter in which it ſtands be called the Quarter of Gratitude.

Throughout the Ciſalpine Republic all ſacred images, of which in Milan alone there are above 3000, are to be removed from the houſes, or ſmeared over with plaiſter and diſfigured. In conſequence of this, the peaſants in the Valteline have aſſembled to the number of ſeveral thouſands, headed by their prieſts, and killed ſeveral of the patriots. Troops have been ſent thither to quell the malecontents.

COLOGN, July 29.

Twenty thouſand men are on their march from the interior of France to the Rhine. They will be diſtributed towards three points, Straſbourg, Mentz, and Cologn, and be at the places of their deſtination before the end of the enſuing month. Among them are ſeven regiments of cavalry, and four half brigades of infantry. The commandant of the Arſenal at Bruſſels is gone with a great quantity of artillery to the Rhine; and ſeveral bodies of troops have paſſed through Cologn to Duſſeldorff, and the Right Bank of the Rhine.

The Straſburgh gazette of the 27th, aſſerts, that Auſtria, at the late conferences at Selz, not only required indemnifications in the Empire, but ſeveral of the Swiſs poſſeſſions on the Rhine, and the reſtoration of Mantua.

—DIED—

Lately, in the Canton of Appenzel, in Switzerland, in the utmoſt misery, Citizen Dupont, Ex-Member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, and ci-devant Counſellor of the Parliament of Paris. He was one of the moſt zealous Revolutioniſts, and a moſt active Organizer of the club of the Propaganda.

THIS DAY'S POST.

LONDON—August 17.

At a late hour laſt night we received French papers to the 12th inſt. inclusive: they were brought to Dover by a neutral veſſel which arrived yeſterday with diſpatches for Government, relative to the exchange of priſoners of war.

The French papers contain intelligence from Raſtadt down to the 5th inſt. By the laſt accounts, the Deputation of the Empire appears inclined to accelerate the concluſion of a peace. They at laſt agree to the demolition of Ehrenbreitſtein; but the Miniſters of Auſtria and Saxony ſtill perſiſt in their former demands. The diſpoſition of many of the Germanic States towards peace, is aſcribed by ſome to the proſpect of a renewal of hoſtilities between France and Auſtria. The Emperor wiſhes to be protected by the neutrality of

Empire, in order that he may have an opportunity of making great efforts in Italy; while the inferior Princes are desirous of withdrawing from a contest which, to them, can only be pregnant with ruin.

One of the articles that most concerns this country, is a letter from Brest in the papers of the 12th, stating that a fleet consisting of the Hoche of 74 guns, and eight frigates, having on board several thousand land forces, commanded by General Hardy, destined for Ireland, is ready for sea.—Should they venture out, there can be little doubt of our fleet rendering a good account of them.

Some of the ships of Lord St Vincent's fleet continue to be in a state of turbulence. A conspiracy was discovered on board one of these ships of a most serious nature, which we do not think proper to detail. Several seamen have been hanged, and also one or two marines.

Great civilities continue to pass between the English and Spanish Admirals, by means of flags of truce, &c.

N. Kirby, whom we mentioned formerly to have been committed to Tothill-fields Prison, charged with committing a number of forgeries in Scotland and England, was yesterday examined again by Mr Addington, when, being properly identified, he was delivered into the care of Mr Williamson, to be conveyed to Scoaland.

He appeared much affected at his situation, especially when the officers were putting his irons on.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday a Gentlman of the name of W——, who came over in the Fleet from the West Indies, which arrived last week, was recommended as a lodger to Mrs Wallace, a Childbed Linen Warehouse-keeper in Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill. He slept in her house that night, and about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning a gentleman called on him to pay him 60 guineas, and knocked at his door, but no answer being given, he was supposed to be asleep. A short time after he was called to breakfast; but no answer being given a young man was sent into the room, who found him hanging at the foot of the bedstead, suspended by a rope which had corded a trunk belonging to a former lodger. He was cut down, and medical assistance called in, and he was bled, but without effect.

Yesterday morning the Coroner's Jury sat on the body, at Batson's Coffeehouse, when it appeared that the deceased was a native of Leith, in Scotland; but had early in life settled in Jamaica, and commenced planter; that some years since a derangement of his intellects took place, for which he was sent to America. He came to this country to form correspondents.

It also appeared from a gentleman that came over with him, that on 15th July, the ship was in a great storm, and nearly under water, during which the deceased was so extremely alarmed, that at times he did not know what he was about. The Jury brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*.

A bill for 1000l. and various other notes to a considerable amount, were found upon him.

AMERICAN NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

The following is the letter which Mr Gerry received from Talleyrand Perigord, before his departure from Paris:

PARIS, 4 Thermidor, July 22.

Please, Sir, to permit me to lay a particular stress on the two last paragraphs of your answer of the 2d instant to my letter of the 24th Messidor. Easy as it may be to rectify the preceding ones, to attempt it would be returning to no purpose into the circle of digressions.—It is but natural that I should feel what, under the existing circumstances, you imagine you may owe to your Government, and this consideration would alone suffice to stop me, if I set a less value on the attainment of a conciliation.

You again observe to me, that the Government of the United States has invariably been disposed to settle by arbitration the differences that subsist between the two Republics. This new assurance, at a moment when it holds out the appearance of hostilities, cannot but moderate their effects; but let a sincere, loyal, and truly friendly act, speedily realize these dispositions. Though they are far from being very prominent in the answers of the president to the addresses that have been presented to him from the different parts of the United States, it is a pleasure to me to discover in these expressions nothing but political expediency.

I do not, however, augur less favourably of the real intentions which you profess in its name, and I would not have requested you to guarantee the success of the first proof which it shall be willing to give of these intentions, if the Executive Directory that was ready to receive you had not adopted a fixed resolution in that respect. A negociation may be renewed at Paris, where I flatter myself you experienced nothing but tokens of friendship, and where a friendly and honourable reception shall always await an envoy who possesses your good qualities.

I am ignorant, moreover, Sir, why you should say that it is necessary to lop off from this negotiation every preliminary reference to a loan, and every explanation respecting the speech delivered by the President. Do but take the trouble to peruse anew the propositions which I transmitted to you on the 30th Prairial; they contain all the ideas of the French Government, and you cannot discover a word in them that justifies your recurring to those two questions. An odious intrigue had got hold of the business; the dignity of the Government could not brook this interference, nor would it suffer the purity of its views to be degraded by such an association.

As to the preliminary measures which you have suggested, Sir, the Government has already anticipated your wishes—informations which they have lately received, acquaint them, it is true, that acts of violence have been committed against the commerce and the citizens of the United States, in the Antilles and on the coast. Do them but the justice to believe that they need only to be informed of the facts in order to disavow all the proceedings that were contrary to the laws of the Republic, or to its decisions. These grievances are about to be redressed, and orders are going out to the islands, to reduce every thing to its legal limits till the moment arrive when a friendly arrangement between France and the United States shall have respectively re-established the two countries in the enjoyment of their treaties.

This moment, Sir, cannot arrive too soon. I cannot cease to regret that you have been so reluctant to forward it, convinced as I always am, that you enjoyed full powers to that effect.

Accept my best wishes for your happy voyage, and the assurance of my perfect consideration.

C. M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

The following is the Decree alluded to in the letter of Talleyrand Perigord.

ARRETE OF THE 13TH THERMIDOR, JULY 31.

The Executive Directory, pursuant to the report of the Minister of Marine, &c. &c.

And considering the intelligence lately received from the French colonies and the Continent of America do not permit a doubt but that the French cruizers, or cruisers calling themselves French, have infringed the laws of the Republic respecting cruizers and captures.

Considering also, that foreigners and pirates have abused the latitude allowed in the West India islands and at Cayenne, to the armed cruisers or privateers, in order to sheild, under the French flag, their exactions, and the violation of the respect due to the right of nations, as also to the persons and property of allies and of neutral powers, decrees:—

ART. 1. That for the future there shall not be delivered any letters of marque within the American colonies, or any kind of permission to arm as cruisers or privateers, but by the special agents of the Directory, which agents shall not be allowed to delegate this power to any one, nor avail themselves of it but in favour of such cruisers with whose principles and means they are well acquainted; and they shall be moreover bound to conform to all the laws respecting cruisers and captures, and more especially to that of the first of October (O. S.)

2. All letters of marque, permissions, &c. granted in the American Colonies by the immediate agents of the Executive Directory, or any other agents, civil or military, under their orders, to arm as privateers, cruizers, &c. shall be held of no avail after the 30th day subsequent to the publication of the present decree in the said colonies.

3. Every agent, or every other delegated in the neutral possessions, to take cognizance of the validity of prizes taken by the French cruizers, and who shall be suspected of having any interest directly or indirectly in the armed cruizers of any nature whatsoever, shall be immediately recalled.

4. The Special Agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St Domingo, and Guadaloupe, shall carefully attend to cause the interests and the property of neutral and allied vessels to be scrupulously respected; and in no case shall they bargain for the cargoes, but with the mutual consent, and with the full and entire satisfaction of the contracting parties.

5. The aforesaid Special Agents of the Executive Directory, the Commanders of all ships of the Republic, the Consuls, Vice Consuls, &c. invested with powers to that effect, shall cause to be arrested and punished, pursuant to the laws, all those who shall violate the terms of this decree, which shall be published in the *Bulletin de Lois*, and with the execution of which are charged the Ministers of foreign relations, and of the Marine and Colonies, &c. &c.

(Signed) MERLIN, President.

PARIS, August 8.

At Rastadt greater uneasiness prevails than ever.—The plan which the deputation of the Empire had prepared was so vague, that it could lead to no result, had the French Ministers even consented to receive it as the basis of deliberation. The following are the chief heads of it.

1. There shall be peace and amity between France and Germany, and oblivion of past grievances.
2. The Rhine as a limit exactly determined.
3. The French shall desist from all claims on the right bank.
4. Indemnity to the immediate Nobility, comprehending those of the Lower Rhine.
5. Security for property as well for individuals as pious corporations.
6. A free exercise of religion in the ceded countries.
7. A continuation of the Episcopal rights in those countries.
8. Secularizations shall be restrained as much as possible, and shall not take place until after the conclusion of the peace.
9. France is to repounce all arrears of contributions.

Letters from Mentz of the 25th July, state, that the Army of England is much diminished, and that of the Rhine considerably augmented.

AUGUST 10.

No news has been received in Italy from Buonaparte or Nelson. The general opinion there is, that the former has gone to Egypt, and that the latter is in pursuit of him. No intelligence will be probably received from either squadrom for 15 or 20 days.

We are assured that a squadron destined to assist Ireland, or to land immediately in England, has set sail.

It is this, perhaps, which has given occasion to the report circulated of the disembarkation of Angereau in Ireland, with 9000 men, and 40,000 musquets.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED—AUG. 10.

After a symphony, executed with admirable precision, the President pronounced a speech, suitable to the festival of the 10th of August.

"But," the orator added, "thanks to the immortal writings of philosophers, the people are now now more enlightened, and Kings are known and justly valued.—Voltaire, Rousseau, Mably, and Reynal, will break down more thrones than Alexander and Tamarlane."

In an eloquent address to the United Irishmen, the orator invited them to seize on the formidable spear, which, in the hands of the French, overturned tyranny on the Continent.

"It is also by the efforts of the United Irishmen, that the tyranny of the seas is to fall; and their holy insurrection will second the last blow which the invincible hero of Italy is about to strike against the cabinet of St James's."

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, AUGUST 17.

THE Valliant corvette, of 20 guns, and 172 men, from Bourdeaux to Cayenne, is captured by the Indefatigable frigate, and sent for Plymouth.

A French privateer was seen to capture a brig off the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday last.

The Diana, Kirkbridge, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, is taken and sent for Bourdeaux.

The Liberty, Verdenberg, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, has been taken by a French privateer on the coast of America, and since retaken. The privateer is captured by the Delaware American sloop of war.

The Greenlaw, Bell, from Charlestown to Demarara, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Antigua.

The Josiah Collins, Blair, from Liverpool to New York, put into Ribadio, in Spain, the 13th July, in distress.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Aug. 14. N. E.—15. E.—16. N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived,——Ireland, 4—Hamburgh 1.—Lisbon, 1.
Due,——Ireland, 3—Hamburgh, 1.

—STOCKS.—

This day (Aug. 17.) at twelve o'clock, 3 *per cent. con.* 50¼ ¾ ¼

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—AUGUST 20.

Paris papers to the 13th curt. have been received.—They do not contain any important intelligence. Various reports are stated, but none of them understood to be authentic. No advices are expected in Paris from Buonaparte for fourteen days.

The affairs at Rastadt are still in an unsettled state, and prognosticate war between the Emperor and the French.

MRS CAMPBELL, Fairfield, was delivered of a daughter, on Saturday the 18th instant.

Lately died at Spratsdown, near Whitchurch, Hants, Mrs K. Waterman, who had deposited 9600 farthings to defray her funeral expences.

Died at Stirling, on the 14th instant, WILLIAM BURN, Esq. of Coldoch, in the 89th year of his age.

This morning, there was a greater number of reapers in the Grassmarket for hire, than has appeared on any former occasion.

On Thursday last, the Glasgow Armed Association made choice of officers, for their first company, as follow:

Cuningham Corbet, Esq. Captain.
John Alston, Esq. First Lieutenant.
Alexander Gordon, Esq. Second do.

On the 9th instant, arrived in the Loch of Campbeltown, the Princess Elizabeth, Excise yacht, with the Marquis of LORN and Lord JOHN CAMPBELL on board, who, after landing, were saluted from the battery, and received by all ranks with heart-felt joy.

Friday, the following prisoners in the tolbooth of Glasgow, were served with indictments to stand trial at the ensuing circuit, which commences at Glasgow on the 8th of September.—WILLIAM DEON, inkle-weaver in Glasgow, for stealing from the bleachfield of Newfield, near Bridgeton, in the Barony parish of Glasgow, on the night between the 17th and 18th July last, eighty pairs of cotton stockings, two hundred and eighty neckcloths, and various other articles—ATHOL MOORE, corporal, or late corporal in the first battalion of the first or royal regiment of foot, for having, in a quarrel, on the 27th of February last, stabbed JAMES GRAY, weaver in Calton of Glasgow, on the highway leading from Glasgow through Bridgeton to Rutherglen, of which wound he died—SOLOMON WILLIAMS, lawyer in Hamilton, for having, in a scuffle, on 25th July last, in St Mungo's Lane, or Bruntbarns, taken up a stone, and struck JAMES SOMMERVILLE, cowfeeder, so violent a blow with it, as fractured his skull, which occasioned his death.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

August 16. Elisabeth, Hunter, from Greenock, goods—Fame, Grant, from Hull, do——17. Ceres, Hall, from London, do—Little Betsey, Lakey, from Burnham, do——Berwick Merchants, White, from London, goods—Peggy, Buchan, from Peterhead, do—Echo Packet, Moor, from London, do—Happy Return, Munro, from Riga, do—Ann, Greeves, from Lynn, wheat—six sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

Sally Suttar, for Peterhead, goods—Leith, M'Fie, for Greenock, do—Endeavour, Tod, for Perth, do—Providence, Edmonstone, for Glasgow, do—Elisabeth, Dick, for Lerwick, do—Nicholas, Gardon, for Aberdeen, do—Leith Packet, Paton, for Dundee, do—Peggy, Blackwood, for Irvine, do—Prosperous, Keith, for Thurso, do.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED UPWARDS.

Aug. 3. Alexander, Adams, from London to Petersburgh.
Columbus, Swaler, from Whitby to ditto, ballast.
4 Betsey, Borland, from Ayr to Dantzig, ditto.
Wm. & Henry, Swinney, from Newcastle to Copenhagen.
Raven, Stafford, from ditto to Stockholm, coals.

PASSED DOWNWARDS.

Aug. 1. Mercury, Miller, from Petersburgh to Kirkcaldy.
Neptune, Lambert, from Memel to ditto, timber.
Olive Branch, Taap, from Dantzig to Leith, wheat.
2 Delight, Malcolm, from ditto to ditto, sundries.
Athol, Rait, from Pillau to Dundee, flax.
Adventure, Gillespie, from Petersburgh to Leith, tallow.
Sussex, Still, from Memel to Aberdeen, timber.
Enterprize, Malcolm, from Petersburgh to Leith, sund.
Kent, Longridge, from Memel to Glasgow, timber.
3 Pilgrim, Beveridge, from Petersburgh to Leith, sundries.
4 Aurora, Sime, from Riga to Dundee, hemp.

Yesterday the Cruizer brig cutter arrived in the Sound from the Nore, with a fleet of about twenty-five sail under her convoy; and this forenoon, the Sally armed ship, with about thirty sail, from Shields.—Yesterday, a fleet of about thirty sail arrived from Hull, after parting with the Hound sloop of war off the Scaw.—The Cru[illegible] and Sally armed ship is just now sailed from the Sound with the homeward-bound trade, consisting of about twenty sail. Wind S. E. blowing fresh.

ELSINORE, Aug. 4. 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

C. F. D.

BY ORDER OF THE SOVERRIGN.

THE KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the CAPE are appointed to meet at Peter Leslie's, vintner, on Saturday the 25th August current, to celebrate the 66th Grand Festival Dinner at Three.

TO CREDITORS

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Creditors of FORGE and STEEL, late Distillers at Wallacepaw, held within the house of John Ross, vintner in Borrowstounness, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, when it is earnestly requestly requested that all the said creditors may attend, as business of great importance to all concerned will then be submitted to the consideration of the meeting.

FOR HAMBURGH,
—And Returne to Leith—
THE HAMBURGH PACKET.
JOHN ANDERSON Master,
A fine new vessel, purchased for the trade, will sail with the first convoy.
For freight or passage out or home, apply to John Scougall and Son, Leith, August 20. 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
CERES PACKET, W. HALL Master,
AND
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER Master,
Will take in Goods, the Ceres till this evening at eight o'clock, when she will sail; and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Wednesday evening, at nine o'clock, when she will sail.
Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith August, 20. 1798.

EDINBURGH & ABERDEEN FLY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN FLY, on the Forfar Road, understanding that a report has been circulated of the Fly having been discontinued since the Mail Coach was established betwixt Edinburgh and Aberdeen, take this opportunity of contradicting that report, and of thanking the public for the very liberal support which they have hitherto experienced.

The Fly sets off regularly from Aberdeen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock in the morning, arrives at Perth by nine o'clock the evening of same day; sets out from Perth at four o'clock of the morning of next day, and arrives in Edinburgh before dinner; sets out from Edinburgh on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past two o'clock forenoon, reaches Perth the evening of same day, at nine o'clock; sets out from Perth next morning at four o'clock, and arrives at Aberdeen the evening of that day. Passengers have by these means a comfortable night's rest at Perth in the course of their journey. And as the proprietors of the Fly have determined to keep up this easy and cheap mode of travelling for the accommodation of the public, they will spare no pains or expence which can make her convenient and comfortable, or which can recommend her to travellers.

The greatest attention also will be paid to travellers at the inns on the road, and parcels will be particularly cared for, and forwarded with the utmost attention.

The fares of travellers will be the same as formerly, and which are lower than those exacted by the Mail Coach.

Tickets to be had at Robertson's Black Bull, Edinburgh; Gordon's New Inn, Aberdeen; and from the proprietors at the different stages on the road.

THE ROUP AND SALE OF

THE LANDS of HILLHOUSE, MOSSIDE, and WHITEHILLOCH, the Lands of LOCHEND, RIGHEAD, and SORN MILL, and of the HOUSES and other subjects which belonged to the deceased Mr WILLIAM PATERSON, writer in Kilmarnock, which was to have proceeded upon *Friday the 10th curt.* within the Sun Inn in Kilmarnock, was that day ADJOURNED until *Friday the 24th curt.* when the same will be exposed to sale within the said Inn, at 12 o'clock that day, in terms of the foresaid advertisement.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 27th September next, at two o'clock afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh,

THE LANDS of NORTH FALFIELD, lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shirisdom of Fife, and consisting of about 370 acres of arable ground, all of which, excepting about thirty acres, are in grass, and have been pastured upwards of twenty years.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, and strips and belts of planting, and the inclosures are well watered and sheltered.

There is a commodious house upon the lands, built within these few years, a complete steading of offices, and a considerable quantity of timber trees, in a very thriving condition.

The turnpike roads from Cupar to the towns upon the coast of Fife passes along the lands, and the harbour of Ely is about five miles distance.

If desired by purchasers, the lands will be divided into three lots, so as to form three convenient properties, one of which, comprehending the house, offices, and plantations, will consist of about 130 acres; another will consist of about 140 acres, on which is a suitable steading of houses; and the third will consist of about 100 acres, on which there is also a proper steading.

A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser;—and other particulars may be learned on applying to John Young, writer to the signet, who will show the titles, and a plan of the lands, and the proprietor will show the lands themselves.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 26th of November 1798, at two o'clock afternoon;

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the Lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunaw, where an iron furnace is erected, by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with limestone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access to the estate, by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built—and there is an excellent Garden of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable; and the whole premisses in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game; and the lake of Lochow and the river of Awe (which are part of its boundaries) afford salmon and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about 536l. Sterling; but from the improvements already made, which are only now beginning to bring a return, and from those that may be made, a very considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, upon granting proper and permanent leases.

The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of 3900l.

N. B. If purchasers incline, a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

ALSO,

The LANDS of DUNAUCH, with the Shiellings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore and shire aforesaid—the present rent whereof is about 105l. Sterling.

These lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement, and there is a stool of natural wood upon them that has not been cut these 40 years, besides planted wood very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at 610 Sterling.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Sackville Street, London; Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet there.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if no previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PRESTO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one third of the property is let upon leases of moderate endurance, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, besides pasture—to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l. per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 398l. Scots.—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have as much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will shew the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamoon, will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet.

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT FROM CLERY'S JOURNAL, CONTINUED.

On the 9th of October the journal of the debates in the Convention was brought to the King; but some days afterwards a Municipal Officer, named Michael, a perfumer, obtained an *arrete* prohibiting any more papers from being brought into the Tower. I was called into the Council Chamber, and interrogated by what authority I caused the journals to be addressed to me. In fact, without my having approved of it, there had been brought to me daily four journals with this printed address. *To the Valet-de-chambre of Louis XVI. in the Tower of the Temple.* I have always remained ignorant, and I am so at this moment, of the name of the person who paid the price of these journals. The same Michael wanted me to point them out; he made me write to the editor of the journals to obtain an explanation, but their answers, if any were sent, were never communicated to me. This prohibition of the journals being brought into the Temple, had, however, an exception, when these prints furnished an occasion of new insult. Did they abound with cruel invectives, with infernal threats, or with infamous calumnies against the King and Queen—certain Municipal Officers had the atrocious villainy to place them on the chimney-piece, or upon the cabinet in his Majesty's chamber, that they might certainly fall into the hands of the King.

That Prince read, on one occasion, in one of these prints, the requisition of an artilleryman, who demanded "the head of the tyrant Louis XVI. that he might "load his cannon with it, and discharge it at the ene-"my." Another of the journals, speaking of Madame Elizabeth, with the view of destroying those sentiments of admiration which her devoted attachment to the King and Queen might inspire, sought to blacken her character with calumnies the most extravagant. A third observed, that they ought to stifle the two young wolves which were in the Tower, meaning the Dauphin and the Princess Royal!

The King was only affected by these libels in so far as they influenced the people. "The French," he observed, "are very unfortunate in allowing themselves "to be thus duped." I took care, when these journals respecting his Majesty fell first into my hand, to withdraw them from his observation. But they were frequently laid down when my office called me without his chamber. It thus happened that most of the articles, framed with the design of vilifying the Royal Family, whether to stimulate to the regicide, or to prepare the people to submit to its registration, were perused by the King. Those only who are acquainted with the insulting compositions which issued from the press at the time, can conceive an idea of this unparalleled kind of revenge. The influence of these sanguinary writings also manifested itself in the conduct of the greatest number of the Municipal Officers, who before this period had not exhibited hearts so unrelenting and suspicious.

One day after dinner, having written out a note of expences in the chamber of the Council, I locked it up in a desk, of which they had given me the key. I had scarce left the place, when Marinot, a Municipal Officer, told his colleagues (although he was not then on guard) that the desk must be opened, and its contents examined, in order to ascertain whether or not I held any correspondence with the enemies of the people. "I know him well," said he, "and I know that he "receives letters from the King." He then accuses his colleagues of collusion, overwhelmed them with abuse, and threatening to denounce every man of them as my accomplices to the Council of the Commune, he went out to carry his menaces into effect. A *proces verbal* was immediately prepared of the papers which were contained in my desk, and it was sent to the Commune, where Marinot had already entered his accusation.

Another day, this Municipal Officer insisted that a draft board which had been brought me, and which, with the consent of his colleagues, I had contrived to patch up, concealed a correspondence within it. He therefore broke it in pieces, and upon finding that it contained nothing, he caused the fragments to be glued together in in his presence.

On Thursday, my wife and her friend having come to the Temple, according to custom, I was speaking to them in the Council Chamber, when the Royal Family, who were walking, chanced to perceive us, and the Queen and Madame Elizabeth slightly saluted us by a nod. This mark of kindness was taken notice of by Marinot, and no more was necessary to lead him to cause my wife and her friend to be arrested, the moment they had left the chamber. They were examined separately; and first my wife was asked, who was the lady that accompanied her? She answered, that she was her sister; but on the lady being questioned upon the same point, she declared that they were cousins. This contradictory account produced a long *proces verbal*, besides giving rise to very strong suspicions. Marinot insisted that the lady was one of the Queen's pages in disguise; but at last, after being exposed for three hours to the most irksome and insulting interrogatories, they were set at liberty.

They were even permitted to return to the Temple, but we redoubled our prudence and caution. I frequently contrived, during these short intervals, to put into their hands memorandums written with a pencil, which had escaped the search of the Municipal Officers, and which I concealed with the utmost care. These memorandums generally related to certain information desired by their Majesties; but by good luck it happened that on that day I had given them none; if any letter had been found in their possession, all three of us must have run the greatest danger.

Their Majesties, who had now been shut up in the Tower for three months, had never, during that period, seen any body but Municipal Officers, when, on the 1st of November, a deputation from the National Convention was announced. It was composed of Drouet, the postmaster of Varennes, Chabot, an ex-capuchin, Dubois Crance, Duprat, and two others, whose names I have forgot. The Royal Family, but particularly the Queen, shuddered at the sight of Drouet, who, however, insolently seated himself by her side, as, after his example, did Chabot. The deputation asked the King how he was treated, and if all sorts of necessaries were furnished him. "I do not complain," replied his Majesty, "I only demand that the Commission should "cause to be remitted to my valet-de-chambre, or deposi-"ted at the Council, the sum of two thousand livres to "answer current expences, and that they should cause "us to be supplied with linen and other wearing ap-"parel, of which we stand in the greatest need." The deputation promised this to his Majesty, but nothing was ever done.

Some days after this, being a good deal indisposed with a defluxion in his head, I desired that M. Dubois, his Majesty's dentist, should be immediately sent for. After deliberating for three days, this demand was refused; but upon symptoms of fever being perceived, his Majesty was permitted to consult with M. le Monnier, his chief physician. It would be difficult to paint the grief of this respectable old man when he beheld his master. The Queen and her children scarcely ever quitted the King during the day, served him along with me, and frequently assisted in making his bed: I passed the night with his Majesty alone. M. le Monnier visited him twice a day, accompanied by a number of municipal officers; he was first strictly searched, and was never permitted to speak but with a loud voice. One day when the King had taken a medicine, M. le Monnier requested permission to stay with him for some hours. As he continued standing, while many of the municipal officers were sitting with their hats on, his Majesty desired him also to take a seat, which he respectfully declined. At this the Commissioners murmured pretty loudly. The King's illness lasted ten days.

A few days after this, the Dauphin who slept in the King's apartment, and whom the municipal officers had determined against sending to the Queen's, was also seized with the same complaint. Her Majesty felt this with so much the more keenness, that she could not by all her most ardent supplications, obtain permission to pass the night in attendance upon her son. During the few moments that she was permitted to be with him, she lavished upon him the most tender and anxious affection. The same distemper communicated itself to her Majesty, to Madame Royale, and to Madame Elizabeth; and M. Le Monnier obtained permission to continue his visits.

At length I fell sick in my turn. The apartment which I occupied was very damp, and had no fire place; and the skylight intercepted the little air that was in it. I was attacked by a rheumatic fever, attended by an acute pain in my side, which obliged me to keep my bed. The first day of my illness, indeed, I got up to dress the King, but his Majesty, perceiving my situation, refused to accept my services, and ordering me to go to bed, he put on the Dauphin's clothes himself.

During this first stay, the Dauphin scarcely ever quitted me; this august child even brought me drink. In the evening the King took advantage of a moment when it appeared that the vigilance of the officers was relaxed, to come into the apartment. He made me drink a glass of something, and said to me with such goodness as drew a shower of tears from me, "I could wish to attend you myself, but you know how much we are observed. Take courage; to-morrow you shall see my physician." At supper time, the Royal Family came into my apartment, and Madame Elizabeth, without being perceived by the municipal officers, put a little bottle into my hand which contained some softening drink. This princess, who was herself indisposed with a cold, deprived herself of it to give it to me; I wished to decline accepting it, but she insisted that I should. After supper, the queen undressed the Dauphin and put him to bed, and Madame Elizabeth rolled up his Majesty's hair.

Next morning, M. le Monnier ordered me to be bled; but it was first necessary to procure the consent of the Commune for a surgeon to enter the Tower. They spoke of sending me to the palace of the Temple, but dreading that if I were once out of it, I should never be permitted to re-enter the Tower, I was resolved not to be bled; I even pretended to find myself better. In the evening, the new municipal officers arrived, and no more was said about my removal. Turgi requested permission to pass the night with me, which was granted him along with his two comrades, who rendered me their service by turns. I continued six days confined to bed, the Royal Family coming every day to see me. Madame Elizabeth frequently brought me drugs, which she had procured as if for her own use. So much goodness restored me to a portion of my strength, and very soon, instead of labouring under the feelings of pain and disease, I was only oppressed with those of gratitude and admiration. Who would not have been affected to have beheld that august family suspending in some measure the recollection of their own lengthened sorrows, to watch over one of their suffering domestics?

I must not here forget to recount a specimen of the Dauphin's character, who, upon this occasion, shewed how far the goodness of his heart extended, and how much he profited by those examples of virtue which he had constantly before his eyes. One evening, after having put him to bed, I returned in order to make way for her Majesty and the Princesses, who came to embrace him, and wish him good night in his bed. Madame Elizabeth, who had been prevented from speaking to me by the vigilance of the municipal officers, availed herself of this opportunity to put into his hand a small box of ipecacuanha, which she desired him to give to me when I returned. The ladies then went up to their apartments, the King repaired to his reading room, and I went to supper. About eleven o'clock, I returned to the King's chamber to prepare his bed. I was alone, when the young Prince called to me with a low voice. I was very much surprised not to find him asleep, and fearing that something incommoded him, I enquired what was the matter?—"O! nothing, (said he)—only my aunt has entrusted me with a little box for you, and I did not wish to go to sleep without giving it you; I am glad you are come, for my eyes have been shut an hundred times already." Mine were filled with tears, on perceiving which he embraced me, and in two minutes he was fast asleep.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following Subscriptions in the Parish of BORTHWICK.

The Right Hon. Robert Dundas Lord Advocate for Scotland, subscribed at Merchants Hall, Edinburgh	L. 800 0 0
The following servants at Arniston, subscribed and paid in at Merchants Hall, the sums annexed to their respective names, viz.	
John Sandilands, butler	1 1 0
James Kidd, overseer	1 1 0
Thomas Fraser, fowler	0 10 6
Wm. Stoddart, stable boy	0 1 6
Thomas Scot, hedger	0 2 6
Jasper Blackie, wright	0 2 6
Wm. Cranston, hind	0 2 6
Wm. Brown, do	0 2 6
Peter Wilson, carrier	0 2 6
Four servant maids, half-a-crown each	0 10 0
Archibald Hepburn Mitchelson, of Middleton, Esq. subscribed in the parish of Chelsea, London	30 0 0
The following sums were collected in the parish of Borthwick, by Mr Clunie, viz.	
Walter Brown, Esq. of Currie	10 0 0
Rev. Mr John Clunie, Borthwick	5 0 0
Mr Hodgson Middleton, farmer, Arniston Mains	2 12 6
Mr John Herdman, bleacher at Ford	2 2 0
Mr James Robertson, farmer, Currie Mill	2 0 0
Mr G. Philips, farmer, Borthwick Mains	2 0 0
Mr John Gray, gardener, Shank	2 0 0
Mr James Currie, farmer, Halkerston	1 1 0
Mr John Brodie, farmer, Toreersik	1 1 0
Mrs Henderson, housekeeper, Middleton-house	1 1 0
Mr David Tinto, farmer, Harriston Mains	0 15 0
Mr Richard Tinto, farmer, Shank	0 15 0
Mr Richard Tweedie, grazier, Wright's houses	0 15 0
Mr David Tweedie, do do	0 10 6
Rev. Mr Young of the Relief Congregation, Ford	0 10 6
Mr David Kinnaird, feuar, Newlandtown	0 10 6
Mr Alexander Gray, farmer, Haugh-head	0 10 0
Mr Alexander Tinto, wright, Clayhouse	0 10 0
Mr John Brown, residing at Castletown	0 10 0
Mr John Symington, tenant, Newhouse	0 7 0
Mr John Mathison, schoolmaster, Borthwick	0 6 0
Thomas Wilson, servant, Middleton-house	0 5 0
John Amos, overseer, Vogrie	0 2 6
Robert Manners, servant, Vogrie-house	0 2 6
Peter Dickson, herd, Half-hawkehill	0 2 6
Archibald Corsar, servant, Middleton-house	0 2 6
Thomas Amos, hedger, Vogrie	0 2 0
Thomas Mark, tailor, Newlandtown	0 2 0
Robert Whitelaw, smith, Middletown	0 1 6
Wm. Moffat, smith, Harvietton	0 1 6
Andrew Dalgliesh, smith, Castletown	0 1 6
Robert Cochrane, hind, Sneep	0 1 0
James Turner, schoolmaster, Newlandtown	0 1 0
Wm. Romans, servant, Borthwick Mains	0 1 0
James Chisholm, servant, Currie Mill	0 1 0
John Craig, servant, Borthwick Mains	0 1 0
John Baillie, mason, Newlandtown	0 1 0
George Sinclair, feuar, do	0 1 0
John Milne, weaver, do	0 1 0
John Tait, brazier, do	0 1 0
John Brown, carter do	0 1 0
Ralph Sinclair, tailor, do	0 1 0
John Webster, mason, do	0 1 0
Wm. Thomson, weaver, Middleton	0 1 0
A Widow's mite	0 0 6

A number of the Members of the Ancient Lodge of ST ANDREW in ST ANDREW's having taken into their most serious consideration the present alarming situation of their country; and being duly impressed with a just sense of the many and valuable blessings they enjoy under the British Government, feel themselves called upon, in this time of public danger, to contribute along with their fellow subjects and citizens, according to their ability, in aid of Government.

From the funds of the Lodge	L. 2 2 0
John Wemyss, cabinetmaker	0 10 6
John Braid, manufacturer	0 12 0
George Robertson, ballmaker	0 2 6
Wm. Pettie, wright	0 2 6
Alexander Elder, do	0 2 6
Wm. Mason, merchant, R. St A. V.	0 2 6
Wm. Paterson, flax-dresser, do	0 1 0
David Aitken, mason	0 5 0
Wm. Porterfield, shoemaker, R. St A. V.	0 2 6
James Hutchison, weaver	0 1 0
John Goodfellow, mason, R. St A. V.	0 1 0
Thomas Rodger, weaver, do	0 2 6
Alexander Smith, carrier	0 2 6
Robert Coldstreams, mason, R. St A. V.	0 2 6
Robert Paton, weaver, do	0 2 0
John Fairfoul, flax-dresser	0 2 0
Andrew Cochrane, weaver, R. St A. V.	0 2 0
John Carmichael, do do	0 2 6
Wm. Green, dancing master, do	0 5 0
David Wright, miller and messenger, R. St A. V.	0 7 6
Robert Gairlie, merchant	0 5 0
Andrew Harley, carrier	0 2 0
John Henderson, gardener to Colonel Duncan, R. St A. V.	0 2 6
Alexander Kirk, brewer, R. St A. V.	0 2 6
Wm. Robertson, sen. ball-maker, R. St A. V.	0 1 6
Wm. Robertson, jun. do	0 1 6
Thomas Buddo, stamp-master, R. St A. V.	0 1 6
John Wilson, merchant, do	0 2 6
Wm. Bruce, wright, do	0 2 6
Andrew Mitchell, mason, do	0 2 6
Peter Pettie, weaver, do	0 2 0
Robert Mitchell, do do	0 2 6
John Edie, wright	0 3 0
Samuel Laurence, carrier	0 2 6
Alex. Ouchterlonie, mason R. St A. V.	0 2 0
David Smith, wright	0 2 6
James Clark, plasterer, R. St A. V.	0 5 0
Robert Goodfellow, mason, do	0 1 0
A. Thomson, cabinetmaker do	0 4 0
David Philip, do	0 2 6
A. Inglis, weaver, do	0 1 0
Alexander Reid, slater	0 1 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of INNERWICK.

Mr Hamilton Nisbet has already subscribed in the parish of Dirleton, L. 1500

The Rev. Mr John Harvie, being one-tenth of his stipend, L. 10 11 6

William Burnman, labourer	L. 0 0 6	Sandilands Paxton	0 2 0
James Caryle, do.	0 0 6	John Pringle, smith	0 2 6
James Watt, farmer	0 3 0	James Hume, hind	0 1 0
John King, feuar	0 10 6	Christopher Harcur	0 1 0
William Watt	0 1 6	George Litster	0 1 0
John Sked, baker	0 5 0	James Watt	0 1 0
George Martin	0 0 6	Thomas Watson	0 1 0
George Douglas	0 1 0	Thomas Pender	0 1 0
Thomas Bishop	0 5 0	George Henderson	0 0 6
Ed. Brown, wright	0 2 6	Alexander Henry	0 1 0
W. Johnston, gardner	0 1 0	Helen Henry	0 0 6
Wm. Renton, hind	0 1 0	Marion M'Kenzie	0 0 6
John Paterson	0 1 0	Thomas Denholm	0 1 0
John Sheriff	0 1 0	Isabel Smieton	0 1 0
John Dysson	0 1 0	Robert Fairbairn	0 1 0
Barbara Hislop	0 1 0	Joseph Jelmiton	0 1 0
Thomas Sanson	0 1 0	Thomas Denholm	0 1 0
William Cowe	0 1 0	Peter Aitchison, farmer	2 5 0
Thomas Denham	0 1 0	George Purvies, ditto	1 1 0
Josh Goodall	0 0 6	James Hastie, hind	0 1 0
Jean Mill	0 0 6	George Watt, beadle	0 0 6
Mary Denham	0 0 6	James Inglis, schoolma.	0 10 6
Euphemia Hastie	0 0 6	John Lamb	0 1 0
Wm. Stewart, servant, Murston	0 2 6	Thomas Dods, farmer	1 1 0
Wal. Scot, gardener, do.	1 0 0	John Dods, ditto	1 1 0
John Sligh, farmer	3 3 0	Thomas Lee, ditto	3 3 0
His servants & cottars	0 16 6	William Wood, ditto	3 3 0
John Gray, farmer, Skitraw	5 5 0	Alex. Aitchison, do.	1 1 0
		Richard Wilson	0 1 0
		John Hamilton	0 0 6
		Wm. Hay, shepherd	0 2 6

The following Subscriptions in the United Parishes of ABERNETHY and KINCAIRN.

The Rev Mr John Grant	L. 10 10 0	Donald Grant, Lenchyle	0 5 0
Major Lewis Grant, Aucharnick	30 0 0	John Grant, limer, Achnagonatan	0 5 0
Mr Robert Lawson, Ballemore	10 10 0	Donald Grant, do	0 5 0
Major James Grant, Birchfield	10 10 0	Alexander Grant, Revako	0 5 0
Mr John Grant, Lettoch	6 6 0	Eliz. Cumming, widow, at Mr Grant's Balifurth	0 5 0
Miss Grant of Culnakyle	5 5 0	Charles Simon, Balifurth	0 5 0
Mr Alexander Carmichael, Congash	5 5 0	Alexander Rose, do	0 5 0
Mr George Grant, Excise-officer, Balfurth, having subscribed three guineas in a collective body in his collection yearly during the war	2 2 0	John M'Pherson, do	0 5 0
Mr John Stewart, Pitgoulish	1 0 0	Alexander Grant, Backham	0 6 0
Mr John Dunbar, Glelochy	1 1 0	John Grant, do	0 5 0
Mr John Smith, schoolmaster	1 1 0	Duncan Grant, do	0 5 0
Mr James Grant, at school of Abernethy	1 1 0	Malcolm M'Grigor, miller, Balimore	0 5 0
Mr Nathaniel Grant, of the Excise, Rothymoon	1 1 0	Donald Grant, Culraich	0 5 0
Mr John Grant, Gartenmore	1 1 0	John Robertson, Dell	0 5 0
Mr Wm. Grant, Tomdoo	1 0 6	James Grant, Lymebreck	0 5 0
Mr Charles Stewart, Knock	1 0 6	Peter Cameron, pensioner, Garten	0 5 0
Donald Smith and Son, Groftmore	1 0 0	James Murray, Croftmacquian	0 5 0
Wm. Robertson, waggon-maker, Sawmill	0 10 0	Wm. Grant, Connage	0 5 0
Donald M'Donald and Son, Glenmore	0 10 0	John Clark, Clachagg	0 5 0
Mrs Stewart at Revahe	0 10 6	Archibald M'Pherson, do	0 5 0
Nathaniel Grant, merchant, Sawmill	0 10 6	Peter Stewart, do	0 5 0
James Donaldson, saw-miller, Dell	0 10 6	Alexander Anderson, Inchstormack	0 5 0
Allan Grant, do	0 10 6	George Binges, Drum	0 5 0
Charles Grant, grieve, Culnakyle	0 10 6	Robert Grant, Dell	0 5 0
Peter Grant, wood manufacturer, Balnagowan	0 10 6	Paul Stewart, Drum	0 5 0
John Grant, pensioner, Bridge-end	0 10 6	James Grant, Ellon	0 5 0
James Grant, Rimore	0 10 6	Thomas Grant, Lyrstoch	0 5 0
Donald Cameron, Tulloch	0 10 6	Angus M'Pherson, Rathymoor	0 5 0
John Stewart, Clachglas	0 10 6	Murdoch M'Pherson, do	0 5 0
James Grant, Tomcrocher	0 10 6	John Grant, Straanmore	0 5 0
James Fraser, Rimore	0 10 6	Donald Stewart, Birchfield	0 5 0
Peter Fraser, Rhychallich	0 10 0	Donald M'Intosh, musician, Reduske	0 5 0
Alexander Cameron, Delbogue	0 10 0	Wm. Gordon, Mulgaroch	0 5 0
Mr Peter Stewart, Achgowrisk	0 10 0	John Smith, Crestroman	0 5 0
Thomas Fraser, Rimore	0 7 6	James M'Donald, pensioner, do	0 5 0
John Watson, Upper Dell	0 6 0	Charles Fraser and Sons, boat of Garten	0 5 0
James Grant, Rothymoon	0 6 0	John and Wm. Blairs, Collurtoun	0 5 0
Wm. Grant, forrester, do	0 6 0	John and Duncan Camerons, Culachy	0 5 0
Peter Stewart, Congash	0 5 0	Donald Fraser, Crofts	0 5 0
John Stewart, do	0 5 0	Lewis Smith, Rhinuie	0 5 0
Archibald and Allan Grants, Bouperfettle	0 5 0	Thomas Lowther, Erlewglenmore	0 5 0
Peter Stewart, Inchbroke	0 5 0	Alexander Cameron, merchant, Kincairn	0 5 0
Robert Grant, mason Ach	0 5 0	Mr John Ross, Society Schoolmaster, Kincairn	0 5 0
Wm. Meldrum, Lyntillich	0 5 0	John Grant, Bigglen	0 6 0

Servants to the Rev. Mr Grant.

A. Robertson	5 0	Anna Taylor	2 0
Jo. & Jas. Allans	6 0	Wm. M'Intosh	2 0
Margery & Margaret Frasers	4 0	Robert Grant	2 0
		Charles Allan	1 0

Servants at Auchernich.

Alex Fraser	3 0	James Grant	2 0
John Grant	2 6	Margaret Smith	3 0
James Forsyth	2 6	Isobel Robertson	1 0
Charles M'Lean	2 6	Christian Fraser	2 6
Wm. Ross	2 0	Lilias Grant	1 6
Alex. Riach	2 0		

Servants at Ballemore.

Angus Grant, and John Anderson, 5s. each	0 10 0
James Cruickshanks	0 5 0
Hugh Rose	0 5 0
Donald Forbes	0 2 6
Don. Cameron, sen. Don. Cameron jun. 2s. each	0 4 0
Isobel Forsyth	0 1 0
Anna Fraser, Isobel Robertson, 2s. 6d. each	0 5 0

Servants at Birchfield.

Nathaniel Cameron, Ewan Smith, 2s. 6d. each	0 5 0
John Grant, Jas. Taylor, Marg. Taylor, 2s. each	0 6 0
Grace Robertson, John Fraser, 1s. each	0 2 0

Servants at Lettoch.

James and Donald Stewarts	0 5 0
John Robertson	0 2 6
James Murray, Alex. Cruickshanks, 4s. each	0 8 0
Mary Cameron, Anna Fraser, 2s. each	0 4 0

(Subscriptions in these parishes to be continued in our next.)

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